THE LOUISIANA CANVASS. REPUBLICANS MAY GAIN TWO CON-

GRESSMEN IN THE STATE. Reorganization of the Republican Party in the State With White Men in Control-Democrats Alarmed by Their Aggressive Fight 93 Per Cent. of the Negroes Will Not Vote

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.-Louisiana votes on Nov. 6 only for Presidential electors, Congressmen and, i.. New Orleans, for Judge of the District Court. Its State election was held in April and the municipal elections in November, 1809. The coming election is free from the com pleations of previous ones, in that the Democratic and Republican parties are for the first time in many years squarely arraigned against

The divisions in the ranks of both parties have been healed. In the State election there were two Republican tickets, one representing the old or regular Republicans, the other the new or National Republicans, as they call themselves, consisting mainly of whites and representing largely the sugar-growing element, which has gone over in a body from the Democracy to the Republican party on the tariff issue. These differences have disappeared. The Elecoral and Congressional tickets consist entirely of whites, or National Republicans, but the regulars have indorsed them and are giving them their earnest support.

In the State and city fights the Democrate were badly divided, but they also have come together again, although not a few have left the party in the last few months owing to the dif-ferences engendered by the local campaigns and are supporting the Republican ticket. Thus the Republican candidate for Congress in the First district, W. J. Brophy, was an active supporter of the Jackson Democratic Club on the independent Democratic ticket in the city election, when he was a candidate for Sheriff, while the Republican candidate for Congress in the Second district, Sam Heaslip, was the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Jacksonian Democrats

As for the Populists, who were originally very strong in north Louisiana, where they threatened the Democracy for years in the white parishes, they have completely disappeared from the political field, leaving, strange to say, the Republican party as their legatees. Ever since 1896 many Populists have been drifting back to the Democratic party. The residue, who were bitter against the Democracy because of their belief that they had been defrauded and cheated by Democratic election chicanery, found it impossible to return, and | publican electoral and Congressional tickets as the only mean by which honest elections can be secured in Louisiana.

Thus the fight narrows down to two tickets since 1884, when the Republicans made such a strong showing, carrying Louisiana south of Red River, and being defeated only by the big Democratic majorities "returned" in the negro parishes north of the Red. The two Congressional tickets are as follows:

Gen. Adoph Meyer*
Robert C. Davey*
Robert Broussard*
Phanor Breaseale*
Jos. E. Ransdell*
Sam M. Robertson*

J. H. Docoté · Present Congressman.

All the Democratic Congressmen, it will be

moderate Populists who voted against them for Congress in 1896 and 1898. These voters no longer call themselves Populists, but for the past year or two have become regular Democrats again. Of the Gold Democrats a majority have gone over to the Republicans. Democracy in 1806 on the finan- had remained in the field. The settlement of negotiating fusion with the Independents and cial issue, are to-day earnestly supporting the regular Democratic nominees.

As a matter of fact the Republicans opened the campaign and have forced the fighting. They held the first meeting and went to work orga- There were 101,046 votes cast in 1896, but since nizing precinct clubs with great vigor and success. The Democrats had intended to make voters has been cut down quite one half by no regular canvass, relying on the fact that the adoption of the suffrage provided for by they carried the State by an overwhelming ma- the new Constitution. Relatively, therefore, ority in the April election, but by September a vote of 80,000 to-day is much larger than the situation had grown so alarming, particu- one of 100,000 four years ago. The negro reglarly in New Orleans, where the banking and | istration is only 8,000 for the whole State, and commercial interests showed a disposition to the negro vote is not likely to exceed 5,000. throw off the control of the local (or Tammany) It will be a fight between the whites. The Democracy, that a vigorous campaign was ordered, and there have been Democratic meet. Republicans will certainly reduce this more ings in every ward of the city since then, and a | than one-half and hope, if circumstances are great deal of cannon firing, fireworks and stump auspicious on election day, to cut it down oratory. What alarmed the Democracy was to 15,000. majority of the members of the cotton, sugar and refound the Republican party. Its vote has and other commercial exchanges had an- steadily decreased from election to election. It nounced themselves as Republicans. The or- was 40,347 in 1884, 30,484 in 1888, 20,583 in 1892 ganization of the Union League Club, which and 22,037 in 1896. The action of the Philadelpropose to unite the leading business men of phila Convention in recognizing the National or the city in support of the doctrines of Republicanism, also worried them. It was further found a new element which has already done good that quite a large number of the younger ele- work. Even if beaten, they believe by the ment of high social position had overcome the style of campaign they have made, forcing licanism in Louisiana, growing out of the preponderance of the negroes in the Republican of all prejudice against the name Republican, ranks, and were glad to join a white Republican party. Finally, not a few Democrats in local himself Republican in future. Southern Louisaffairs had declared their purpose to support | fana, they say, has always been Republican but McKinley and the Republican nominees for kept from saying so by the negro bugaboo. Powers." The Independents always claimed Congress, believing that their financial and Its Congressman, although called Democrats. that he was counted out in the election of 1890. business interests were best advanced by doing Senator Robert Lee, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and a Senator from the Second ward, and Councilman

Seeing the danger, the Democrats have been actively at work for six weeks past seeking to check the time against Democracy. Seeing that a number of the Jacksonian Democrats who voted against the regular Democracy in the city election were drifting toward Repub-licanism, they called a special meeting composed entirely of these Jacksonians, and they have carried on a very lively canvass to pre-vent further desertions, and with some effect.

The Republicans had hoped to carry the

Republican. Republican success there means, therefore, that a majority of the white voters. who were practically unanimously Democratic a few years ago, have gone over to the Republican party. In 1898 Mr. Davey, the sitting member was elected by a vote of 6,807 to 974 for Tucker, Republican. It is conceded that

the district is very close. The Republicans will carry the parish of St James beyond a doubt, having the support of the sugar planters. They say also that they will carry the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteen and Fourte onth wards of New Orleans. Their vote will be larger than any other they have ever voters have been disfranchised by the new suffrage. The result of the election will depend largely upon the number of votes cast and both sides will have great difficulty in getting out their supporters. A large proportion of the Democrats are lukewarm if not sulky and it will require all the Democratic machinery to get these men to the polls; and their votes are necessary to elect Davey.

The Republicans are strongest with the commercial, banking and planting classes.

have called on their supporters to vote the Re- are likely to vote pretty unanimously for a

Democratic and Republican, for the first time bermen who are numerous and influential Republicanism for the last ten years.

These are the districts in which the Republicanshave been making their fight, and in which | 69,000. they have the best show. The result depends largely upon the ability shown by the parties n getting out their voters. Bad weather would favor the Democrats.

have received assistance from the National

All the Democratic Congressmen, it will be seen, have been renominated. There was a strong fight against Congressman Robertson, and the Democratic Congressional convention for his district split, two Democrats being placed in the field. As this would probably have assured the election of a Republican, the Democratic State Executive Committee interfered, called the convention together again and induced Dr. F. Barrow, who was running as the Democratic State Executive Committee interfered, called the convention together again and induced Dr. F. Barrow, who was running as the Democratic state Executive Committee interfered at the complex of the State and induced Dr. F. Barrow, who was running as the Democratic state Executive Committee interfered at the complex of the State and induced Dr. F. Barrow, who describes the service of the State in the State in

has been practically annihilated by the suffrage provision of the new constitution, under which 93 per cent of the negroes of voting age are either unable to register or have failed to do so, because they see so little political hope ahead of them.

The Democrats have won back the more moderate Populists who voted against them.

The Democrats have won back the more moderate Populists who voted against them.

The Democrats and Populists four years ago when the latter have been disfranchised. The white latter have latter Democrats and Populists four years ago, when the Populists were whipped out with the negro | Nebraska, and his citizenship had been quesvote. They have been drifting back to the tioned in the courts and was finally established. Democracy since then, but the residue who He had disappointed many of the farmers by

vote the Republican ticket. In the Sixth district the result would have Orleans papers which were lukewarm to the been doubtful if the two Democratio nominees a time when the Democrats of the State were this difference, however, assures Democratio success, but the western part of the island The Republican campaign has been the most devoted to rice and sugar, will go Republican, earnest and vigorous ever made in Louisiana, and many Democrats will oppose Robertson from personal hostility.

The vote of the State will fall below 80,000. then, it must be remembered, the number of | ical jugglery and trickster: Democratic majority in 1896 was 55,138. The

Their greatest aim, however, is to restore the fighting and appealing to the commercial in Louisiana and no one will hesitate to dall have voted with the Republicans on nearly all financial policy of the Republican party.

From the Youth's Componion. Great men often have not only the quality Great men often have not only the quality of absentmindedness but a sort of simplicity of intelligence which might be called foolishness in people known to be less gifted than they. Sir William Verson Harcourt, who was Chancellor of the Evchequer in the late Liberal Ministry in England, and who is beyond question a highly gitted man and able statesman, tells a story of this kind of simplicity at his own extense.

HIS OWN LETTERS SHOW THE POPOCRATIC CANDIDATE AS HE IS. The Money in the Office and Not the Honor

Attract Me"-Convictions Nothing When Votes Are Needed-How He Fooled the Nebraska Pops - "Certain Work" Kept Him From Secking a Pop Senatorship. The letters printed below have come into possession of THE SCN from sources in the West where the real Bryan is known and not cast in the district although 10,000 Republican overvalued. For the rest they tell their own story. Here is the first:

story. Here is the first:

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 11, 1889.

Dear Friend: Your kind letter to Mr. Lease was received and delivered. I think it was well received. The P. S. was fudicious, I think. I am grateful to you for your indersement. Had he stated to write you because I delike soliciting aid. I assure you that it is the money that is in the office and not the honor that attract me. If successful in getting it, it will tide me over my beginning here. With regards to the ladies, I am, Yours very truly,

W. J. BRYAN

The place asked for was that of Secretary

cans. 70,000; Democrats, 70,500; Populists,

The next letter is typewritten. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C. LINCOLN, Neb., May 9, 1891.

While these two districts have been most of the local Republicans of the local Republicans and the local Republicans of the friendly notice you have

still remain out of the Democratic fold will | vetoing the Newberry bill, which was a radical Populist bill, cutting railroad freight rates about 33 per cent. This letter was written at were making an agreement to vote for the Independent Presidential electors in 1892 in exchange

> State is legally termed the People's Independent party as it was at that time. Here are two more letters in Bryan's hand, revealing him in his characteristic role of polit-

revealing him in his characteristic role of political jugglery and trickster:

Committee on Ways and Means, House of Riphresentalitys, Washington, D. C., March 7, 1892.]

Dear Sire I see that the Democratic convention in your Fifth district is set for May 10. Also read your editorial. You are right, McKeighan ought to be returned. It is either bim or a Republican. He is with us on every vital question. Be sure and go to the convention and see that McKeighan is not nominated. It will kill him with the Independents. They would nominate Powers and elect him. If that convention insists on nominating some one, nominate a weak Democrat or one who would withdraw before election. We can't afford to have a Republican from that district, We may need some one to help carry tariff reform and free colonage, if we elect a President. Our people all like McKeighan. He has done well, and we must keep him here, at least until he can be succeeded by a straight Democrat Keep this confidential. I have talked with McKeighan and know that he considers a Pemocratic nomination before he is nominated by the Independents as a fatal mistake and liable to do him great, if not irreparable, injury. Have also read your recent editorials. All O. K. Answer. Yours truly, W. J. Bryan.

McKeighan was the Fusion member of Con-

McKeighan was the Fusion member of Congress from the Fifth district. He was of Democratic antecedents. Powers was the organand industrial interests, that they have got rid | izer of the farmers' movement, and was the Independent candidate who received 69,000 votes for Governor in 1890. He was highly respected and looked up to by the farmers at that time, and is still called "Honest John and they thought in 1892 it would be the proper financial, tariff and industrial questions. They believe that once this prejudice which has ex- the manipulation of the Democratic leaders isted disappears-and they have effectually in the district McKeighan was renominated. McMahon, one of the Democratic leaders in destroyed it in the campaign where the Re- At that time the Independents never suspected that ward, announced that they could not support Robert C. Davey, the sitting member and a candidate for reflection, but would vote the Republican ticket for the first time in their than Democrats, to support the tariff and that Bryan wanted to replace their men by straight Democrats." His advice to "nominate a weak Democrat, or one who would withthat the Republican measures, rather than Democrats, to support the tariff and Democratic convention, which was held earlier than the Independent convention. To avoid complications of that kind, the two parties have ever since then held their con-

parties have ever since then held their conventions simultaneously.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C. July 25, 1832

DEAR SIR: I just received a letter from Thompson. He says that a conference of Democrats will be held on the 28th, and asked me what effect McKeirhan's indersement would have on me. I told him by telegram that I do not want to advise, but that I thought his indersement would materially help me. He said he had an engagement for the 28th, so I write you to say that if McKeighan is in-The Republicans had hoped to carry the Second and Third districts, and the Sixth, where two Democratic nominees were in the field. The settlement of the D mocratic differences has taken the Sixth district from the doubtful column and left only two, the Second and Third in doubt.

The Second district, which includes a part of New Orleans and four parishes lying north of it, offers the Republicans their best chance. The registration shows 21,500 white and only 1.60 negro voters. The negro voters are about equally divided between the two parties, as a Democratic negro stands a better chance of registration than one who is a pronounced to set in the size of this kind of simplicity at his heat supplied a his along ment had a supplicity at his kind of simplicity at his heat man had here two life and supplied at his kind of simplicity at his kind of simplicity at his heat man had here two labeling money from him. At last he resolved to set a trap for the man. Taking a handful of gold coins, he had the resolved to set a trap for the man. Taking a handful of gold coins, he had the such had a regardent friends. It will also on white two work for he will help me. He said he had an engagement for the said here were left at the said he had an engagement for the said here were left at

THIS IS THE REAL BRYAN. running for reflection to Congress from the First district. McKeighan was from the Fifth. almost two hundred miles away. Bryan had already acquired a Senatorial bee in his bon-net, which explains his anxiety to please his

'Independent friends" in the distant district In 1894 Mr. Bryan was an open candidate for the United States Senate and was trying to be a Democrat and a Populist at the same time. The free silver fight was on and he was leading the Populist and free silver Democratio elements. Here is a letter he dictated and signed at that time:

and signed at that time:

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, 1
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, May 29, 1891.

DEAR SIR: I have received and read the
first issue of your new paper, and I am glad
that you have returned to the newspaper field.
You will be able to do a great deal of good as
a Populate i for because you possess a spirit
of fairness which many of them lack and are
able to recognize patriotism outsile of party
lines. You know that among the Democrats
who without hope of reward have contened
for twenty years against Eepublican misrule
there are to—ay as honest men as ever breathed.
The fact that those men do not yet give up
the hope of redeeping the Democratic party
coes not prove them insincers. Their task
may be a hopelessone. If so, they will find
it out in time.

The Republicans are strongest with the commercial, banking and planting classes. They will get the German voice, and the protection of the state of the Commercial banking and planting classes. They will get the German voice for Congress, Samuel Heasili, is a prominent business may be a sharp of the convenient of the state of the convenient of the state o

The "important work" which the great Popoerat refers to is taken to mean that he had engaged himself to the silver mine owners to put the free silver measure through Congress and in referring to Montana and Wyoming he outlines somewhat of the nature of his job.

That "he could make more outside of Congress" could not refer to his law practice, as he had never had any cases, and his total income from that source in the time he had been in the State, about six years, would not have aggregated \$500. His modesty about holding office was not consistent with the facts, as he had either been in office or an active candidate every year since he had been in the State.

Here is a final letter, the first paragraph in which may be compared with the declaration in the letter to his "dear friend" published above, that it is the money and not the honor that he values in office holding:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.)

SIR:—Your kind letter received, for the assumed of your confidence. DEAR SIR:—Your kind letter received.

thank you for the assurance of your confidence of my honesty. My interest in the great questions is sincere, and I am much more interested in accomplishing something than I am in holding office.

I send you my last speech against State bank notes. I think it is the strongest argument I have made on any subject. It deals with fundamental questions. Read it, and the line of argument, but don't quote from it much at present, for I want to use some of it in my speech at Omaha. I think I am going to be able to get a coung to the delay on the tariff bill.

He Enjoys in the Case of His Book the Benefit of Government by Injunction.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.-The protection which his book is of an extraordinary character. First, Bryan's monopoly of the book is not left to the ordinary protection in the law, but is specially for local offices. The Populist party of this secured through "government by injunction"the precise thing which he and his party de-

the precise thing which he and his party denounce. If anylone should infringe on Bryan's
menopoly and reprint his book, an injunction
would be clapped on the infringer ferthwith.
Manufacturers have no such practicion.
In the second place. Bryan's protection is
unlimited, whereas manufacturers are only
protected up to a certain point. If a manufacturer raises his price beyond the level covered
by the tariff duty, the foreign article at once
comes in and competes against him. Not so
with Bryan's copyrighted book. Let him
charge what he pleases there is still no competition. He can demand any price and the
unyer has no choice but to pay it or go without

On one of the most pleasant side streets of Cleveland live two dogs -a large, dignified hound and a saucy small fox terrier. The two are the best of friends, and the big dog is always watching over the little one and doing his best to keep the pert fellow out of a fight. But the other day his watchfulness failed. Another terrier came and yeiled defiance at the hound's comrade and when the big dog arrived upon the scene it was to behold a frantic, tumbling, snapping heap, of which his favorite was part. He seemed to consider the state of things, then gave a sist of patient dignity and began to walk around the combatants, keeping a critical eye on the struggle and evidently acting the worst of it, but he did not interfere. Maybe he thought the punishment of defeat was better than any he could bestow He watched silently till all at once his friend gave a yelp of real pain and trouble. Then suddenly the big dog awoke. With a bound he was beside the other two. With one tap of his paw he sent the victor over into the dust, grabbed watching over the little one and doing his best beside the other two. With one tap of his paw he sent the victor over into the dust, grabbed his favorite in his mouth as a cat grabs her kitten and made off to his own back yard.

During the next hour he licked, scolded and fondled the repentant terrier. And now the two are more devoted than ever, though the little dog seems more meek and decidedly more obedient than of yore.

A Giant Oregon Fungus.

From the Morning Oregonian A remarkably large fungus, one of the kind which grows on the trunks of trees or stumps, shaped like a bracket, has just been added to the free city museum. It is 4 feet 6 inches lengthwise the surface, 3 feet across and 18 inches deep and weighs about 250 pounds, W. J. Collins, one of the men employed in stringing the telegraph wire to Tillamook for the Oregon Telerhone and Telegraph Company, discovered it in the woods on the Trask River and wrote to L. L. Hawkins about it, stating that all who had seen it pronounced it the largest they had ever seen and offering, if it was desired for the city museum, to send it to the railroad station at North Yamhill free of cost. Mr. Hawkins at once asked that it be forwarded, and yesterday it arrived and was placed in the museum, the railroad company bringing it in from North Yamhill for nothing. It took eight men to get it out of the woods to the road, and Mr. Hawkins had to precure several men to shaped like a bracket, has just been added to Now this is simply given as my opinion for your consideration, and not to be repeated as coming from me, and not with any desire to meddle with polities of your district. Yours truly.

At the date of this last letter Bryan was

OVERCONFIDENCE IN REPUBLICAN SUCCESS THE ONLY DANGER.

Democrats Keeping Onlet Because They're Afraid to Discuss the Money Question With Farmers Whose Eyes Prosperity Has Opened -Working Hard to Get the V to Out.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 25.-The vote most feared by the Republican managers in Iowa is the stay-at-home vote. Last year 49,919 Republicans alone failed to vote. This was an average of 4,538 to each of the eleven Congress districts. This comparison is made with 1896. Hardly any one expects that either party will this year poll the vote that was cast in 1806. but a falling off such as there was last year would defeat several Republican nominees for Congress. In the Third district, Speaker Henderson's district, the falling off was forty votes to the precinct, and in three other districts the falling off was thirty or more to the precinct. In four other districts it was more than twenty to the precinct. The average loss in all of the 2,200 precincts in the State was 24.27 votes to the precinct. A falling off like this would defeat two Republican nominees for Congress this The State Committee has, therefore, made extraordinary efforts to get out the Republican vote. If the entire Democratic vote had been polled last year the Republicans would have been defeated in many places.

Although the Democrats have raised a large amount of money in Iowa this year by sending out agents to collect small subscriptions, from 25 cents to three or four dollars, they have not been able to make the showing of activity they did four years ago. Secretary Waish of the Democratic National Committee has stated that he has 18,000 local workers as correspondents in Iowa, and he is doing a large amount of the Iowa campaign work from his headquarters n Chicago. They have a better organization than they had in 1896, but they have no confidence in being able to accomplish anything. They him great damage in the West, especially among hill introduced that young strip of a boy to make have had comparatively few meetings, even in the reading peops of Iowa and Nebraska, the close districts, as they have thought it inadrisable to hold Democratio meetings to provoke discussion of the money question. The Dem- to make in order to gain the support of Croker crats base what hopes of success they have in and Tammany. For every vote Bryan may two or three Congress districts and in various counties in Iowa upon Republican apathy. in the West. They are conducting a still hunt exclusively. These conditions are favorable to Republican disappointment, but the Republican newspapors in the State have kept up such a continual warning cry that it is believed Republicans are horoughly alive to the necessity of voting this year to preserve the party supremacy. The campaign has been managed with ad-

chairman of the Republican State Committee. He realized from the beginning the necessity of having a means of reaching the individual Republican voter to persuade him that it was | would ndicate. necessary for him to vote this year, so he secured a list of 80,000 local workers throughout the State. This means more than fifteen in week and during the last days of the campaign will receive several letters of instruction from him urging them to devote all their energies to bringing out the Republican vote. This strong enough to endure through the Presinan Weaver and he says that he has every ciples by fueion with Democrats confidence that they will pell the Republican in Iowa will be not far from 100,000 this year and every Republican nominee for Congress

will be elected by a safe majority. The big Republican majorities in Iowa come from the farmers. While the cities are mostly Republican, some of them are heavily Democratic as a rule. The city of Des Moines is normally Republican, although it has a Democratic Mayor at present, elected on local issues. The farmers generally believe that their present buiging prosperity is due very largely to the Republican policies of protection and

sound money. Evidences of prosperity are seen on every hand and the farmer participates in all. Farm pate in Democratic fusion, have made their own values have gone up 25 to 85 per cent. in Iowa nominations for other officers than Governor: during the last four years. Farm mortgages have been paid off by the million, interest per cent, and farm loans are now often made instead of borrowing it. Every country bank insignificant when compared with the imporis full of money deposited by farmers. They tance of the vote of any outside party sustain- friends." own bank stock and have other investments | ing a definite set of princi les in a close election in cities and towns. They have been able to improve their farms greatly and the grade of stock has been raised. A "scrub" of any kind Taylor, the actual plurality of the Republican is now a curiosity in this State. The farmer who is not making money is rare and almost invari-

ably it is his own fault. The disappearance of the tax sale speculator is another evidence of prosperity. Four years ago in every county seat the annual delinquent William J Bryan secured when he copyrighted tax sale was an event for the speculators in

An incident at the Republican State Headquarters the other day shows how the farmers feel. A rough old farmer from Madison county came into Mr. Weaver's office and handed him a silver dollar as a little expression of his appreclation and gratitude for what he believed the Republican party had done for him.

"Four years ago," he said, "I had an eightyacre farm and there was a mortgage on it for \$2,000. I had been having some pretty hard luck and the mortgage got bigger instead of smaller. But when the gold standard and the protective tariff got to work under McKinley things began to change with me. I have been getting along a good deal better ever since. Last week I sold my hogs and lifted the whole mortgage and now the farm is clear, and besides that it has been considerably improved sluce 1808. I have been reading up some of better solution of pending difficulties and the literature you sent me and I got hold of estrangements which existed among us as a

results. He replied emphatically, "No:" but said if he knew that every man in the United States would vote the Republican ticket he

will cast their first Presidential vote this year," the Governor went on to say. "This seems at first unreasonable, but a careful analysis will substantiate it, and a careful poll where made has demonstrated it. I believe especial effort ought to be made to secure these first votes. Conditions are most favorable. Young men are ambitious. They like to see the wheels go ound. They delight in their country's progress. They are all anxious to take part the affairs of life, and few of them care to stand front of the car of progress. The historic comparison of the two parties is most inspiring, and cannot, I think, fail to attract the best blood, and the best brain, and the best nerve of this new generation. They hold the balance of power in many States, and they can control not only this election, but others in the future."

"I have always been a Democrat. I have the President on that night. voted the Democratic ticket all my life until this year. No one around here knows it, but the fact is, I am going to vote for McKinley. don't care to let my Democratic friends know his just now, but I don't want to take any chances on changing the present conditions. dred pounds. Four years ago I sold them for ference on one hog. This is my contribution see. I do not pretend to know much about he soon recovered his composure. the tariff question, but I do know something about the price of hogs. I have also observed that all the promises and threats Bryan made to 1898 have proved fulse and have amounted.

"Could be speak?" said Bitzer vesterday "Well, I should say its could. Everybody was simply dumfounded. For nearly an 1896 have proved false and have amounted

A Democratic farmer in southern Iowa wrote

o Chairman Weaver the other day saying:

be known that I am a Republican." The effect of Bryan's performances in New York and his bold alliance with Tammany and Croker and all that they represent has done who know what Croker stands for and what concessions and promises Bryan must have had have gained in New York he has lost hundreds have my doubts about such a young man

THEIR LAST STAND.

The Middle-of the Roadsters Active in Many

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 -- It is not seriously supposed that any appreciable vote will be cast for the electoral tickets of the Backer and Donnelly mirable skill and great energy by H. O. Weaver, Middle-of-the-Road Populists. But there is more involved in the outcome of this year's election for the Middle-of-the-Road men than the prospects of support for their electoral tickets

They are the last survivors of the Populist party as organized four years ago, and are making their last stand against absorption by each precinct. They are men known to be the Democrats. The defeat of Byan forereliable and active party workers. They have shadowed, the restoration of conservative heard from the State chairman about once a Democrats to control in the Democratic party in many States is deemed protable by the Middle-of-the-Road men, and if they can maintain during the next few weeks an organization is twice as large a list of workers as any State | dential election they will be able to revive unchairman has ever had before. They have der present leadership the Populist party in the responded promptly to the appeals of Chair- States in which it has not surren lered its prin-

In ten States of the country this year the vote. If this is done the Republican majority | Middle-of-the-Road Popullats are running their

own	candidates	for	Gove	rnor,	and	bere	the
are:							
fanhe				J	ohn	S. Rand	ofp
filine				A	. C.	Van Ty	ne.
India	na			A	. 0	Burkha	rt.
Ment	cky			W	H.	Cardin	
Minn	esota			S	M	Fairehil	đ,
Nebra	ska			T	aylo	r Flick.	
	Dakata						
	Dakota						
	Virginia						
-	0.00						

These are the States in which the local Middle-of-the-Road Populists, refusing to particl-

Iowa, T. G. Wheeler, for Secretary of State. Missouri, Bernard Finn, for Secretary of State.

Road Populists, not great in any State, is not a dozen times. contest. In the State of Kentucky a year ago, in the sensational contest between Goebel and nomines for Governor was 2.383, but the vote of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists was 8.038-600 mere than the Republican plurality. In West Virginia, in which the Republioan plurality in the legislative contests was only 700 two years ago, the Middl -of-the-Road

Populist candidate point a saw voice in the same for Secretary of State on a diminished poil, and that foul is likely to be increased this year for the Middle-of-the-Road candidate, Burkhart, but the acception of some former Prohibitionists and a few of the silver-seeking farmers in the bine lean regions of that thriving but always regionally uncertain State. bine lean regions of that t politically uncertain State.

DEMOCRAT'S CHOICE OF M'KINLEY. Dr. John W. Trader of Missourt Tells Why He

Opposes Bryan. CHICAGO, Oct. 27 .- Dr. John W. Trader, who is one of the most influential men in the

the literature you sent me and I got hold of some Government reports, so I could study the question from non-partisan authorities, and taking all these things together I have concluded that I don't want any change. I don't know of many farmers who do, either.

Gov. Shaw has just completed his eight solid weeks of campaign work, during which he has travelled through nine different States, and has spoken once every day—twice much of the time, and three times occasionally. He was asked to-day if he felt any anxiety as to general results. He replied emphatically, "No:" but utions and sovereignty, let alone the power of

States would vote the Republican ticket he would still do the same work, for, he said, "There are other campaigns coming, and the time to make votes in them is now."

A careful investigation will show that about the affairs of my country.

The third in the old makin, he old makin, he old makin, he old makin, he old is supported by the present Administration, and ministered by the present Administration, and the time to make votes in them is now."

The three iterrum in the old makin, he old makin, he old is supported by the present Administration, and makes him a safe person to frequency of heavy wave. As advertisement in The SUS will lead we ready make advertisement in The SUS will lead we ready make and desirable purchasers. Administration in the affairs of my country.

IOWA SOUND FOR M'KINLEY: one-sixth of the electors of the United States M'KINLEY'S FIRST SPEECH DELIVERED ON A DRY GOODS BOX AT

NEW BERLIN IN 1865.

Michael Bitzer the Man Who First Introduced

the President Into Politics Thirty-five Year Ago-tie Is Froud of the Fact-Mr. Mckinley Makes Acknowledgment to Him CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 27. On a dry goods boat feet long, 3 feet wide and 3 feet high President McKinley made his first politica speech in the little town of New Berlin away in 1865. The box stood in front of a house which has since been burned and just outside the gate of a wooden fence, within 100 feet of the four corners at the business centre. The man who introduced aim to his first audience lived in a new brick house, built within ten feet of the location of the dry goods box which supported

"Can you maken speech?" said Michael Bites to William McKinley, when the latter arrived from Canton, ready to follow Judge Underbill upon the improvised stage.

Bitzer was the chairman of the meeting. He is now as, but he remembers the night he intro-The other day I sold my hogs for \$4.75 a hun- | duce 1 William McKinley as though it were \$ happening of yesterday. The somewhat unexe \$2.90. I send you herewith \$5, part of the dif- pected remark of the chairman of the meeting to the young man who was to make his debut to the Republican campaign fund. I believe the | before a large audience rather took his breath Republican administration has had something away for a moment but on the assurance of to do with this change in the price of my prod- Judge Underhill that Mr Batzer meant no offence

hour he talked as never a young man in Stark to nothing. I hope McKinley will be elected, county had talked before. I told slidge Unders If he is I will come out of the brush and let it hill, who accompanied him, after the meeting hill, who accompanied him, after the meeting that McKinley did a blamed sight better than he did and the Judge, too, pronounced him . coming politicism.

"I really was surprised when Judge Undersaying that he had come to make a speech to place of another Judge who was unable to be present. Of course I only asked McKinley In a joke if he could make a speech. I spoke to him much as I would to a boy, but I really did doing justice to the occasion. introduced him as William McKinley of Canton. He little thought he was introducing the coming President of the United States.

McKinley arose and looked over his audience There was not a sign of the emotion which usually attends a first speech. In stature he was not portly and strong as he is to-day. It fact he wasn't even as tall. "But," says Mre Bitzer, "as I remember him, the same strong characteristics which have been so notable in his public life within the last few years stood out forcibly on that night." He spoke under the light of oil lamps. His strong personality and his kindly manner were noticed by the people of New Berlin. His hearty handshake pleasant smile were all there, only waiting for opportunity and strength of purpose to develop them.

William McKinley, then 22 years of age, had me to Canton a short time before from Poland in Mahoning county. His rise in the legal profession to the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Stark county was rapid.

A short time ago Mr. and Mrs. McKinley drove to New Berlin from Canton. As they passed the place where Mr. McKinley started. his political career upon a dry goods box both turned their heads, and a smile spread over the

countenance of the President. Mr Bitzer is proud of "introducing the President into politics," as he calls it. Mrg Bitzer is an old soldier and a brelong Republic can. One day he drove to Canton. On the street he mot Mr. McKinley and ex-l'ostmaster-General Ferry B. Heath.

"Here," said the President to Mr. Heatha as he put his hand upon Bitzer's shoulder, "is the man who introduced me into politica." Then Mr. Perry and Mr. Bitzer shook hands. ut this was not the first time that Mr. McKinley introduced the chairman of the first political meeting at which he spoke. Once Mr. Bitzer called at the Governor's office in Columbus when Mr. McKiniey was Governor. There was not less than a dozen people in the

"This," said Mr. McKinley again, "is the man The numerical strength of the Middle-of-the- Mr. Bitzer's hand was grasped not less than

"Yes." says Bitzer, "McKinley and I are fast

CALF MOOSE TRAT A COW ADOPTED. ern Logging Camp Interesting.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 24.—An odd circume stance of animal life has been brought out here by the death of a calf moose which had been adopted by a motherly old white cow, the relationship continuing in an amiable manner all the summer and until the calf met an un-

Is another evidence of prosperity. Four years ago in every county seat the annual delinquent tax sale was an event for the speculators in town. They took advantage of the distress of the farmers who were unable to pay their taxes, and they were able to collect normous penalties and usurious interest and sometimes in the end to get the farm on a tax title. There is no more of this. The amount of delinquent taxes is very small and is mostly on land owned by non-residents who have neglected to pay the taxes.

The farmers of Iowa are readers. They are liberal subscribers to newspapers, magazine and other periodicals. The best agricultural literature is widely read in forms of the complex of

the party. His reasons for his action are:

"Since 1866 I have acted more in concert with the Democratic party, believing it to offer a better solution of pending difficulties and carrangements which existed among us as a lequel of our recent strife."

"In the present crisis I carry that the present crisis I carry th